The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Inspects Construction Site of Sunchon Vinalon Complex

President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 8 gave on-the-spot guidance at the construction site of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex which will play a very important role in solving the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people in the DPRK.

That day the President called a consultative meeting of officials concerned after going round the construction sites of the complex, including the carbide unit and the vinalon unit.

At the meeting, the President pointed out that the Sunchon Vinalon Complex is a precious wealth to be handed down to posterity and, therefore, the quality of its construction should be guaranteed on the highest level and the inside and outside of the complex should be built up well in a hygienic and cultural way.

He stressed that more modern dwelling houses should be built in Sunchon City and the management of the city done well so that the city can be an excellent chemical and industrial city.

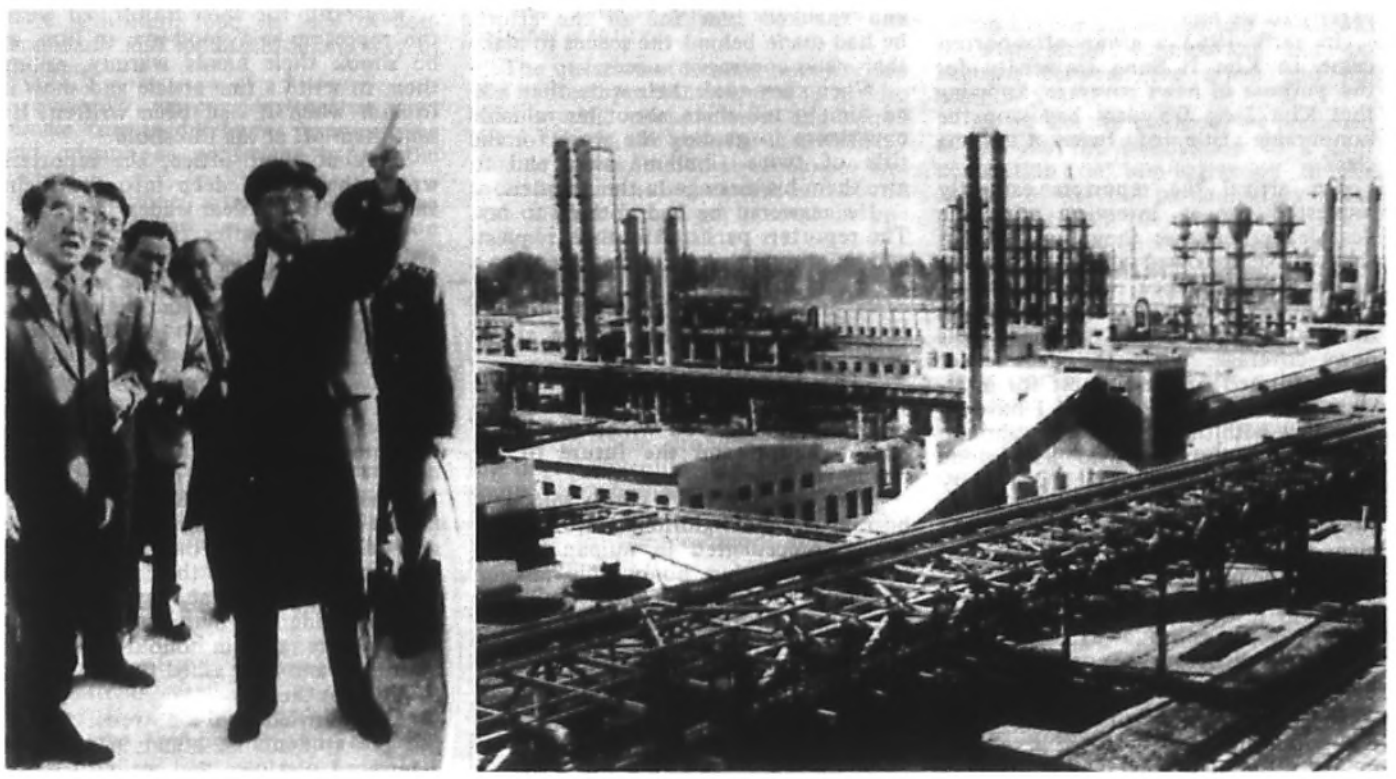
He also gave important suggestions for further accelerating and completing the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex.

The People's Army soldiers and builders who have been involved in the construction of the complex have renewed their resolve to finish the construction of the complex ahead of schedule.

Those who accompanied the President in the Oct. 8 on-the-spot guidance included Li Gun Mo, Li Jong Ok, Yon Hyong Muk, So Yun Sok, Hong Song Nam, Cho Su Ung and Kim Hwan.

Meanwhile, the President on Oct. 12 saw newly-manufactured farm machines manufactured by scientists, technicians and workers of different units, including the Institute of Agricultural Mechanization.

They manufactured new modern farm machines suited to the topographical conditions of Korea such as a sowing machine, harvesters, a levee maker and a fertilizer applier.



President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 8 gives on-the-spot guidance at the construction site of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Pyongyang, Seoul Come Up with Compromise Plans

Five members of parliament from north and south Korea met for the fifth time at the Tongil-gak House in Panmunjom on Oct. 13 in an effort to arrange full-scale parliamentarians' talks originally proposed by Pyongyang in mid-July.

Although both sides came up with compromise plans, they failed to reach a final agreement on the format and agenda for full-scale talks. And yet they agreed to meet on Nov. 17 to continue deliberations.

Deputy Chon Gum Chol, head of the DPRK delegation, suggested that the parliamentary talks be held in the form of a joint parliamentary session and that one third of the entire deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) of the north and a half of the entire national assemblymen of the south participate in the session. **(See a summary of Mr. Chon's remarks on page 3)**

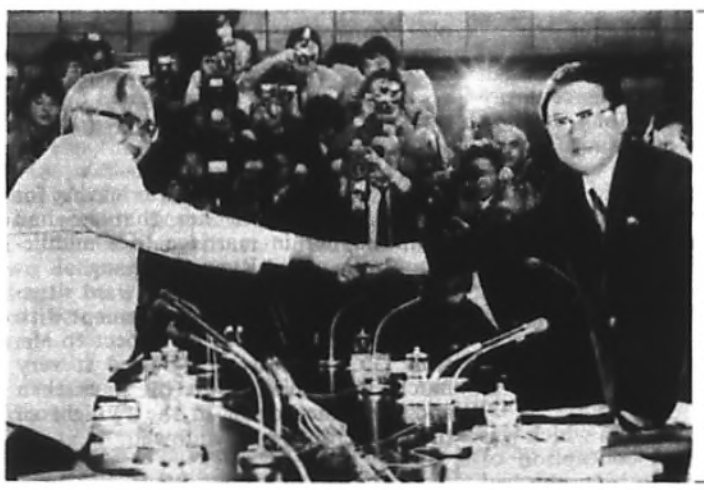
The SPA of the DPRK has 655 members and the south Korean national assembly has 299.

Pyongyang previously had suggested that a full meeting comprise all parliamentarians from both sides plus representatives from various walks of life.

South Korean chief delegate Park Jun Kyu suggested that all parliamentarians from both sides participate in opening and closing ceremonies and that a smaller delegation composed of a certain number of parliamentarians decided by both sides participate in the session.

Deputy Chon proposed two items as the agenda for the full meeting: the publication of a joint declaration on nonaggression and the realization of multi-faceted cooperation and exchanges between the north and the south.

(Continued on page 8)



North Korean chief delegate Chon Gum Chol (right) shakes hands with his south Korean counterpart Park Jun Kyu on Oct. 13 before lawmakers of both sides get into substantive discussion for a full-scale parliamentarians' meeting. (Reuter).

DPRK, USSR Exchange Messages on 40th Anniv. Of Opening of Dip. Ties

The DPRK and the Soviet Union on Oct. 10 exchanged messages on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union.

The message from Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam to Eduard A. Shevardnadze, foreign minister of the USSR, read in part:

"The Soviet party and government were the first to recognise the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only legitimate state on the Korean Peninsula in the first days of the foundation of our Republic and establish diplomatic relations with it. This was a great event which opened a new epoch in the development of the Korean-Soviet friendly relations and our two peoples have since consistently developed and consolidated the bonds of class brethren and revolutionary comrades-in-arms.

"Today the friendly and cooperative relations between the DPRK and the USSR have been daily flowering and developing on a new height with the meeting of the leaders of the two countries in 1986 as an occasion."

The message to Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over the last 40 years has established diplomatic relations with a large number of countries and turned into a developed state which holds a solid place in the international arena.

The DPRK has made strenuous efforts to guarantee peace and security in the Pacific region and Asia and the whole world, it pointed out, and noted:

The Soviet people express solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for a peaceful and democratic reunification of their country.

Papers in the DPRK dedicated editorial articles to mark the occasion on Oct. 12. **(See page 3)**

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the WPK Central Committee, touched on perestroika and Mr. Gorbachev's new initiative for security in the Asia-Pacific

(Continued on page 8)

Yugoslavia Won't Have Dip. Ties with Seoul, Says Pres. Suvar

The Yugoslavian leader Stipe Suvar has declared that his country will never have diplomatic relations with south Korea.

His statement came in an Oct. 7 meeting with a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by secretary Hwang Jang Yop.

Mr. Suvar, President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, said:

"I know well of the great achievements registered by the WPK and the Korean people in socialist construction under the banner of the Juche idea.

"The cause of Korea's division and chief obstacle to its reunification are the occupation of south Korea by the United States, the outside forces."

Kim Jong Il the People's Leader (14)

I Like It Here

(Continued from the No. 1,397 issue)

Kim Jong Il was widely known as young leader already in his university days.

Various anecdotes about this were told widely. So the people desired eagerly to see him.

In early 1963 a group of reporters came to Kim Il Sung University for the purpose of news coverage, knowing that Kim Jong Il's class had won the honourable title of twice Chollima class.

On arrival the reporters earnestly requested for an interview with the dear leader because they had thought that the class owed all its success to his energetic guidance.

But their request was not granted until they had nearly finished their news coverage. When the dear leader was informed of the request for interview, he said, "Why should I have an interview with them? They should meet the comrades who have done a good job and will also meet university teachers. That will do." Whenever they persisted in their request, he would give the same answer and declined to meet them.

But on the last day when the reporters were going away after their work, he generously complied with their request.

In a small room of the university the reporters were waiting in excitement for the time when he was to come. Presently there was a knock at the door and a stout student in uniform came in with a smile in his face.

By a glance at the bright look, luminous eyes and the build characteristic of magnanimous personality, the reporters recognized who he was.

As the reporters greeted him, he shook their hands warmly and asked if they had done their work smoothly.

They answered in the affirmative and thanked him for all the efforts he had made behind the scenes to make their news coverage a success.

When they took their seats, they asked him to tell them about his valuable experience in guiding the work for the title of twice Chollima class and to give them his message to their readers.

He answered he had nothing to say. The reporters persisted in their request, and he thought over the matter for a while and then said:

"I just often think over the mission entrusted to our young people at the present time.

"The leader always says that the young people's preparedness constitutes a serious question on which the future of the nation and the future of the revolution depend.

"Our contemporary youth who were born in the most glorious era of revolution unprecedented in human history have a heavy but honourable mission to carry forward brilliantly the cause of revolution initiated by the leader and make it flower all over the world...

"I hope, comrade journalists, that you will write more articles which will educate our young people to find happiness and the worth of life in their struggle."

His words had very profound meaning with regard to the youth, the future of the country, and their education.

The reporters begged him to pose for the camera so that they might carry his photo in the paper.

"Why should I have my picture published in the paper?" he declined smilingly. "I could comply with all your requests but this one."

Regretful for their unfulfilled wish, the reporters said good-bye to him, as he shook their hands warmly, asking them to write a fine article and show it to him when it had been written. He sent them off at the threshold.

Back at their office, the reporters wrote the article deep into the night and sent it to the dear leader.

A few days after the draft of the article was returned to the editorial board of the newspaper. The journalists were surprised to find that his respected name and the section of the article dealing with his achievement had all been marked off by him to be left out.

They were embarrassed because the keynote of the article had been crossed out.

Time flew by as they were vexed, unable to publish the article in the newspaper. One day they got a chance to carry his photo in their paper, which was a surprise. That day the twice Chollima riders of the class were to get their picture taken in honour of the title awarding, and they asked the newspaper to do it for them.

They hurried to the university. They got the students to stand in rows on a terraced platform and waited for the dear leader to come.

When he came, the reporters asked him to stand in the middle of the front row.

"I am obliged to face the camera this time because we are getting a souvenir picture taken," he said with a faint smile in his face. "But I ought not to stand in the middle. Let us give the place to the monitor, the chairman of the Party cell, or the chairman of the Democratic Youth League organization. These comrades who have done a great deal of work deserve it."

Regarding this advice as an exception which they could not accept, the reporters said earnestly, "Do stand in the middle, please. This is not the wish of ourselves alone. It is the wish of the readers of our newspaper, the unanimous wish of all our people."

His fellow students, too, entreated him to stand in the middle.

But he stood in the second place from the left of the central row, giving the honoured place to the junior workers of the class. "I like it here. Come on, do your job," he said to the reporters.

The cameraman dared not click the shutter. The moment they saw the dear leader standing in an obscure corner, the reporters had been impressed deeply with his infinite modesty.

On honourable occasions he always took the back seat, giving all honours to the ordinary students. In him they saw the great personality of a true leader who bears the brunt of all difficulties for the well-being of the people.

Knowing this, the cameraman snapped the shutter, feeling a mission to keep his noble image in the historic picture as it is and hand it down to our people and their posterity for ever.

The photograph with his image was at last published in the newspaper in February that year. This was the first picture of the young leader Kim Jong Il made public in the press media of the Republic.

This was how the dear leader whom the Korean people had craved to see so eagerly, made a public appearance so unassumingly and so obscurely among his fellow students.

The people saw the image of their dear leader in this very humble picture.

(To be continued)

The Great Programme for National Union (7)

—In Memory of the North-South Joint Conference and Mr. Kim Gu—

(Continued from the previous issue)

He had an important meeting with Kim Bo Hyon who was mending the fence in the yard.

Learning that Kim Bo Hyon was the grandfather of the General, he greeted him politely.

When the grandfather found that he was Mr. Kim Gu, he remembered something and asked whether he was not the same Mr. Kim Gu who had been arrested on a charge of killing a Japanese officer, Tsuchida, at Chihapo in 1896 and had a trying time in the Inchon prison, from which he escaped and wandered from place to place until he hid himself in the Ryongchon Buddhist hermitage near Mangyongdae where he passed himself off as its resident priest. Deeply touched by the fact that the grandfather remembered the past in such detail, Mr. Kim Gu thanked him.

The party of visitors looked very surprised to learn that the low, humble straw-thatched house was the General's native home. They looked around the inside and outside of the yard, open shed and even kitchen, but could not find expensive articles but ordinary farm implements and simple household utensils, and there was only a bowl of leftovers cooked with minor cereals. This amazed them still more.

Mr. Kim Gu courteously said to Kim Bo Hyon:

"The General is your eldest grandson, so why do you toil without resting comfortably in your old age?"

"Although he is my grandson, I'm a farmer, aren't I?" the grandfather replied. "From olden times it has been said that farming is the foundation of the country. So, only when we raised good crops will the state affairs administered by my grandson proceed smoothly, isn't that so?"

On his way back from Mangyongdae, Mr. Kim Gu quietly said that he had learned many things from his meeting with the grandfather and was greatly moved for the first time in his life.

"Indeed, like grandson, like grandfather!" he said in great admiration even after he returned to his quarters.

His respect and affection for the General deepened ever more when he saw his modest appearance at the mass demonstration in celebration of May Day where he stood exposed to the falling rain with the demonstrators, when he learned that the General had discovered his preference in food and had ensured that green pea paste and toasted laver were served on his table at every meal, and when he came into touch with his simple and kind habits as the latter took him along to Ssuk Islet on the Taedong River to enjoy some fishing and inspire the dry heart of an old politician with an emotional taste of life.

Although he used to be proud that he had devoted all his life to the anti-Japanese, national cause, he felt his head bow low of its own accord before the General's modest and simple qualities, burning human love and patriotism and lofty virtues.

That the General's personality captivated him and commanded his ever-increasing respect is also due to the former's lofty sense of duty and great magnanimity.

General's Broad-Mindedness

When Mr. Kim Gu and his suite visited the School for the Bereaved Children of Revolutionaries, he was profoundly touched by the revolutionary sense of duty of the General who had sought out the bereaved children of the anti-Japanese patriotic martyrs one by one even in the complex circumstances after August 15 and was raising them with the utmost care.

Moreover, he was delighted when Li Jong Ik, who was his close acquaintance because he had once been the Minister of Education in the "Provisional Government", was now the rector of the school and showed him over it.

When he discovered that the General was even raising the children of nationalists like the son of Independence Army Commander Ryang Se Bong, to say nothing of the sons and daughters of his comrades-in-arms, he was struck with still greater admiration.

After returning home, Mr. Kim Gu called on the bereaved families of patriot Yun Bong Gil and other martyrs, shed tears in memory of the deceased and consoled their families. But it was beyond his power to arrange things as in north Korea in the conditions of being insulted and treated coldly as "Chongging beggars."

The reality of north Korea which was pervaded with a moral conception of life gave great pleasure to him who had only been accustomed to a cruel society where a material view of life prevailed. So he looked very satisfied.

"This is quite understandable since his father was engaged in the anti-Japanese independence movement," Mr. Cho Wan Gu who was among the visitors said and nodded his head.

The politicians of the "Provisional Government" had heard from Ryu Jin Dong, the physician in attendance on President Kim Gu, (who had come to Shanghai after graduating from the Yuwen Middle School in Jilin, the alma mater of General Kim Il Sung) that the General was a son of Kim Hyong Jik, the founder of the Korean National Association.

Mr. Kim Gu received a great shock. He had already been deeply impressed by the General's broad-mindedness and magnanimity, and now, through the inspection of the school, personally felt strong affinities with the communists of north Korea, in spite of the difference in ideas, that they both had one and the same end – the complete independence and sovereignty of Korea.

This feeling of intimacy was stirred to greater depths by his reunion with An Sin Ho.

Of course, I (An U Saeng) had already known a great deal about Mr. Kim Gu's life, but little thought that the General would have known of the old connection between Mr. Kim Gu and An Sin Ho.

An Sin Ho was a younger sister of Mr. An Chang Ho. When she was young, she and Mr. Kim Gu met and became engaged.

But when her brother was leaving for America, he wrote her that he had promised her in marriage to a middle-school boy called Ryang in Shanghai.

Finding herself in an awkward situation, she broke off her engagement with both, presumably out of respect to Mr. Kim Gu. The latter regretted it very much. Time had flown by since then and they met again in the twilight of their lives, both now widowed.

(To be continued)

Statement of Chon Gum Chol

—At 5th N-S Meet for Preparation of Joint Parl. Meeting—

The fifth meeting of delegates of the north and the south for the preparation of a north-south joint parliamentary meeting was held at the Tongil-gak House at Panmunjom.

Here is a summary of the statement made by Chon Gum Chol, head of the DPRK delegation:

I would like to mention first some matters of principle for the progress of our meeting today.

Firstly, we must maintain the position of national reconciliation and unity, not the outdated idea of confrontation, in approaching and dealing with all problems for a success of our meeting.

As is clearly laid down in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, the nation's program of reunification, the north and the south must adhere to the principle of great national unity, transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and social system, for the sake of dialogue and reunification.

We are responsible politicians who are sitting together to settle important problems of the nation, and parliamentarians who were directly elected by the people. Our dialogue, therefore, should proceed from the position of doing away with the long pent-up misunderstanding, distrust and confrontation and promoting national reconciliation and reunification.

We think that the south side is obsessed with the idea of confrontation when it insists on parliamentary talks in the form of talks between representatives, claiming that a joint meeting or a joint session is "complicated" and "inefficient."

The gathering of 900 or 1,000 parliamentarians of the north and the south might be somewhat more complicated technically than the meeting of a few delegates. But it can by no means be a proper ground to turn down a joint parliamentary meeting or a joint parliamentary session and call talks of representatives.

It is nothing but an idea of confrontation and an anachronistic way of thinking.

Secondly, we consider that we must remain true to our heavy responsibility and mission as politicians before the nation.

As everyone admits, the Korean Peninsula is now in a grave situation which may lead to the outbreak of an all-out war, a nuclear war at any moment.

If we failed to avert the increasing danger of war and a war broke out, our nation would not be able to escape a nuclear scourge and our land would be reduced to ruins.

At this critical juncture when the fate of the nation is at stake, both our parliaments must exercise their function to save the nation from the danger of war.

But, there can be found a vague position in this issue, too.

As regards the discussion of the agenda items, especially the problem of non-aggression, one side proposes to include the publication of a joint declaration on non-aggression in the agenda, while the other proposes to define the item as recommending the authorities of both sides to conclude an agreement on non-aggression.

Detente and peace are what the entire fellow countrymen desire and the times request. If a parliament, which is to reflect the will of the people and the requirement of the times in politics, intends to discharge its mission only by making a recommendation to the authorities, shirking its responsibility for the problem of non-aggression, it is too irresponsible.

Thirdly, we must have dialogue with a high sense of sincerity and trust.

One must assume responsibility for what one said in dialogue, and an agreed point must be final.

But, there were not a few things regrettable at the past meetings in this respect.

What can hardly be understood is that your side created a confusion in the discussion of matters by bringing forward later what your side had already agreed to or shelved and withdrawn.

If we have dialogue this way, we cannot have dialogue on the basis of trust nor can assert the authority of our dialogue as a political dialogue.

Lastly, we must take the attitude and position of settling all problems in conformity with the actual conditions of our country from the stand of national identity.

The question of Korean reunification is a national problem peculiar to us who have specific circumstances and conditions, that is, the country is divided by outside forces, different ideologies and social systems exist in north and south, and foreign forces are present in one half of the country.

We must creatively settle the question of national reunification as desired by our fellow countrymen and in conformity with our specific conditions by giving full play to the national identity, whether others did like that, or not.

Due to these problems in the past meetings, we could not hold a north-south joint parliamentary meeting expected in August nor solve the Olympic problem in the common interest of the nation.

The problem of the 24th Olympic Games failed to be revolved in conformity with the nation's common interest and desire for reunification. The Games were hosted single-handedly by Seoul contrary to the hope of the people at home and abroad, and it is a painful wrench to note that the Olympics, an international festival of peace and friendship, were used for the purpose of confrontation and division and left a big stain on the history of our nation.

The south side must feel responsible for this.

Today we are confronted with a common task to successfully promote the meeting and realise a full parliamentary meeting at an early date.

From this stand, we propose new measures to promote our meeting, which is at a deadlock, in conformity with the expectation and desire of the people.

First, the form of the meeting.

Taking into account the fact that the south side acknowledged the necessity of a joint parliamentary session on many occasions and expressed its willingness to increase the number of the participants in the full parliamentary talks, we suggest that the talks be held in the form of a joint parliamentary session and that a drastically reduced number of parliamentarians, that is, one third of the entire deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the north side and a half of the entire national assemblymen of the south side, participate in the session.

Second, the question of agenda.

Now that the Olympic problem automatically dropped out, we propose to define the agenda to two items, that is, the publication of a joint declaration on non-aggression and realization of many-sided cooperation and exchanges between the north and the south.

As we already clarified, we proposed to include the publication of a joint declaration on non-aggression in the agenda of the full parliamentary talks, proceeding from the principled position that this is an important issue related to the destiny of the nation and, accordingly, such authoritative political organs as the parliament should deal with this question first of all.

As our proposal on the publication of a joint declaration on non-aggression includes the question of recommending the adoption of a non-aggression declaration, there is no need to include the question of recommending non-aggression as an independent item.

Both sides have understood that the issue of resuming Red Cross talks and economic talks is included in the item on having many-sided cooperation and exchanges between the north and the south. We consider, therefore, that there is no need to stipulate separately the assumption of the previous talks and it is enough to stipulate having many-sided cooperation and exchanges between the north and the south.

As far as the summit talks are concerned, we do not think that the issue deserves further discussion, because we have already clarified our principled position and the south side understood and shelved the issue.

Our new revised proposal reflects our side's magnanimous position and sincere desire to round off our meeting as soon as possible and open a joint parliamentary session at an early date at any cost.

I hope that the south side will express understanding toward our new proposal and agree to it.

Rodong Sinmun on 40th Anniv. of DPRK-USSR Diplomatic Relations

Papers in Pyongyang on Oct. 12 dedicated editorial articles to the 40th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and the USSR.

An editorial article of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) said:

The establishment of diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between the two countries on Oct. 12, 1948, was an expression of the Soviet people's firm solidarity with and support to our Republic and people and it reflected the will and desire of the two peoples to support and cooperate closely with each other in the struggle for the cause of socialism and communism.

President Kim Il Sung stated as follows:

"The Korean-Soviet relations of friendship are true cooperative relations firmly sealed between class brothers on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and indestructible relations of alliance between revolutionary comrades-in-arms which have been constantly consolidated and developed through a common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism."

The Korean and the Soviet communists and peoples have long since closely cooperated with each other in their struggle to attain their common purpose and ideal. In the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the Korean communists fought under the slogan "Let us defend the Soviet Union with arms!" and the Soviet people assisted the Korean people at the cost of blood in the cause of national liberation.

The fraternal Soviet people rendered support, material and moral, to the struggle of the Korean people in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists and in the post-war rehabilitation and construction and still now actively support our people's socialist construction and cause of national reunification. Our people believe that the Soviet people will invariably support, in the future, too, our cause of national reunification.

Our people always follow with keen interest the fraternal Soviet people's struggle of socialist construction and positively support their efforts for world peace and security.

The Korean-Soviet friendship is growing stronger and developing day by day on a solid foundation. The meeting and talks between President Kim Il Sung and General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in 1986 were a historical event which developed the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of the DPRK and the USSR to a new, higher stage.

Today the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev are dynamically pressing ahead with perestroika to consolidate the socialist society still further in accordance with the revolutions of the 27th congress and the 19th all-union conference of their party. A new progress has been made in the political, economic, cultural and other domains.

Proceeding from the noble sense of responsibility for the cause of global peace, the communist party and the government of the Soviet Union made a series of peace overtures to cut nuclear arms, prevent the militarisation of space, completely liquidate nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the present century, safeguard peace and security in Europe and turn the Asia-Pacific region into a region of peace and cooperation free from nuclear weapons and are carrying on an active struggle for their materialisation.

General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev announced another proposition for security in the Asia-Pacific region in Krasnoyarsk some time ago.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Soviet people on their achievements in the revolution and construction.

Our people will, in the future, too, as in the past, value the Korean-Soviet friendship and make invariable efforts to consolidate and develop it constantly.

The government paper Minju Choson declared that the Korean people will in the future, too, always advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Soviet people on the road of the common struggle against imperialism and for peace and for socialism and communism and make every effort to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries on the basis of proletarian internationalism.

Students Stage Protests against U.S. and Roh

Violent protests flared up against the U.S. and the Roh junta, following the end of the Olympics. Among the actions south Korean critics recently took in protests were a suicide against the U.S. by a student, a rally and demonstrations in and out of a university campus and an attack on the American cultural center in Kwangju.

On Oct. 12, Ryang Yong Jin, 20, a sophomore of Pusan University committed suicide, demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and reunification of the nation in his suicide note, the evening edition of the Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun reported on Oct. 12. According to the report, Ryang leaped from the fourth floor of one of the campus buildings. Following this action, about 200 students of the university staged an all-night sit-in protest, demanding a funeral service for him by the university, it said.

On Oct. 14, protesters shouting "Drive out the Yankees" razed a police bus and a car in a firebomb attack on a U.S. government office in Kwangju, police and U.S. officials said, according to an AP report from Seoul. About 100 students armed with rocks and firebombs were involved in the attack, the report said. In leaflets and slogans, the students denounced the United States and demanded the arrest of Chun Doo Hwan, the south Korean news agency Yonhap said.

The U.S. Embassy said in a statement that fighting broke out around 2 p.m. when about 30 protesters began hurling fireboms at the U.S. cultural center, razing the police bus with about 30 people aboard. Embassy officials said seven youths scaled the center's roof from inns nearby while police outside fought back protesters.

"From there, they hurled Molotov cocktails, steel pipes and tiles which they ripped from the center's roof at some of the windows of the center... and at cars parked nearby," the officials said.

The students on the roof also carried a placard which read "Repeal the armistice agreement, conclude a peace treaty," according to Yonhap.

Police said four students were arrested while U.S. embassy statement said at least 13 policemen were injured, two seriously, during the incident.

Meanwhile, about 3,000 students from 37 universities on Oct. 7 battled police in a demonstration, pledging determined struggles against the United States and Roh Tae Woo and demanding the arrest of Chun Doo Hwan and his wife, according to a UPI-Kyodo report from Seoul.

The report said, "It was the largest and most violent anti-government and anti-U.S. action since the end of the 24th Olympiad on Sunday (Oct. 2)."

The protesters were from 37 universities that from the Seoul Area Students Alliance, it said.

According to the report, the dissident youths hurled thousands of rocks and firebombs at riot police in a bid to take to the streets, and police estimated to be equal in number blocked their attempt by freely firing tear gas.

The demonstration followed a rally at Seoul National University at 2 p.m.

At the rally the students issued a three-point declaration that started with a strong denunciation of Roh for singly hosting the Olympics without north Korean participation and for setting up the "Olympic peace zones" where anti-government demonstrations were banned, the report said.

"We will steadfastly stage nationwide struggles to put a complete end to the Yankee aggressors' control and interference, the declaration said. "We no longer call the United States our savior or friend."

The dissidents charged the United States with perpetuating the division of Korea and backing Chun and Roh who, students said, were responsible for dictatorial rule in south Korea.

"We will step up our struggle to bring down Roh Tae Woo and bring the dawn of democracy to this land," the declaration said. It said Roh is one of those responsible for the irregularities under Chun who must be arrested with his wife for full investigation.

"If Chun Doo Hwan and Lee Soon Ja are not placed under arrest by Nov. 3, we will form and mobilize a death squad composed of several thousand students who will capture and execute the couple on our own," the declaration said.

It further vowed a struggle to achieve reunification with north Korea which, it said, is an important national task.

A police bus is seen in flames in front of the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju on Oct. 14 after demonstrators attacked the U.S. facility with firebombs. (The Korea Times)

Military Data On Kwangju Massacre Missing

Documents which detailed the military operations which took place in order to suppress the Kwangju uprising are missing, opposition members of parliament said, according to the Oct. 8 issue of the Korea Herald.

Among the missing documents are those concerning the second Corps. The documents should have been preserved to show how the units handled the incident, said opposition legislators on Oct. 7.

In response to the criticism a defense ministry spokesman said, the military may have destroyed the documents inadvertently, unaware of the legal provisions.

The report also pointed out that documents recording the actions of the 20th Infantry Division, who took part in the suppression of the uprising, were also missing.

"It is hardly understandable that major military documents related to the incident are missing," one opposition lawmaker said, according to the Korea Herald.

In a report to the National Assembly, the Defense Ministry said, the army took over operational command of the 20th Division from the American controlled Combined Forces Command (CFC) before the Kwangju uprising erupted. However, dissidents have claimed that the CFC commander, Gen. John Wickham, aquiesced to the bloody military suppression of the uprising, claiming that the division was under CFC control at the time the report said.

$3.2 Mil. Embezzled by Saemaul Fund Presidents

As much as 2.3 billion won (about $3.2 million) has been embezzled by the Saemaul fund's presidents or their colleagues in 13 of Seoul's 532 Saemaul Fund branches since 1985, according to the Seoul City report to the south Korean National Assembly on Oct. 11.

The report quoted in the Korea Times on Oct. 12 revealed that the misappropriation amounted to 2,305 million won (about $3,223,776) during the past four years.

According to the report, 93 million won (about $130,070) among 2,305 million won has not been repaid to five branches including the Konghangdong branch.

It said that the fund's president committed the embezzlement at eight branches while people in managerial posts misappropriated the funds.

The organizer of the Saemaul Fund is a brother of Chun Doo Hwan.

Interview with Released Labor Union Leader

Kim Mun Su, 38, released by the Oct. 3 amnesty, criticized it as "deceptive" and expressed his sympathy with the prisoners of conscience still remaining in prison in an interview with a reporter of the Pyonghwa Sinmun, a south Korean weekly news paper.

Talking about the bad treatment and torture he received during his 2 year-5-month prison service, he renewed his determination to start a new campaign for labor rights. Kim, a leader of the Seoul Labor Movement Union, was arrested in May 1986 on charges of sedition, publishing enemy-profitting materials and violating the assembly and demonstration act. He was sentenced to 3 years.

This interview was given on the night of his release and carried by the paper's Oct. 9-15 issues. Here is the full text of the interview. (Title, translation and parentheses are ours... Ed.)

Q: You were released 10 months earlier than your prison term. How do you feel about it now?

A: This amnesty is deceptive. In the Kwangju prison, where I stayed last, only 10 out of the 130 prisoners of conscience were released. Among them, the longest prisoner has served for 38 years. They didn't commit any crime. But they just didn't give up their communist ideas. This is clearly against the present constitution. If we see it from the stand point of law, those men who killed innocent as in Kwangju should be arrested. Now I only feel sorry for them in my release.

Q: What is the truth of the Sonor-yong (the Seoul Labor Movement Union) incident and why were you investigated by a military organization?

A: First of all, I can say that the military authorities cooked up the incident to suppress labour unions. The reason why the army was involved in this incident is that we dealt with military problems in our paper. "The Rodongzya Sinmun" (Workers' Newspaper) disclosed military scandals including a mess incident and violence done to a female teacher by American soldiers. This is the reason that the army was directly involved in the suppression of our labor union. This is also backed by the fact that they arrested me on charges of publishing enemy-profitting materials. I have nothing to do with such materials.

Right after my arrest, I received torture lots of times.

Q: We know you struggled against inhumane treatment in prison. What kind of treatment did you receive?

A: When I was first detained in Seoul, I was bound tightly with policeman's rope. I couldn't go to the bathroom and took meals directly into my mouth like a dog. In Anyang Prison, I was put in a 0.6 pyong (about 2 square meters) solitary cell. My hands and legs were bound with policeman's rope. This was harder on me than torture. In Mokpo Prison, a violent prisoner attacked me by order of the prison authorities. But I fought against the prison director and got more than 20 living conditions improved. Human dignity should be guaranteed even in prison.

Q: I am sure you heard about surging nationwide labor struggles while you were in jail.

A: I got impatient hearing about that. I became nearly crazy about my detention in prison in times of important opportunity. But I was very pleased with the workers who were fighting for their own rights. They had always been suppressed.

Q: What are you going to do?

A: First of all, I have to make public the miserable conditions of old prisoners of conscience in prison. I will also start a campaign against unjust laws.

Of course, I will live up to the demand of the times and am prepared to play an active part.

Nuke Power Plant Accident In S. Korea

On Aug. 16, the Wolsong Nuclear Power Station, equipped with the sole Canadian-made CANDU-type reactor in south Korea, caused a radioactive heavy water leak from its fuel piping.

This fact was revealed on Oct. 10, 55 days after the accident, by Lee Song Hun, the head of the south Korean Energy Institute, according to the Dong-A Ilbo Oct. 10 issue.

Lee said, "About two tons of primary cooling heavy water leaked and half of the water was recovered," stressing that "the radioactivity produced by the heavy water was less than 300 curies which is the maximum permissible level for the south Korean nuclear power plants. So, there was no safety problem."

But he never mentioned radiation in terms of curies this time, though the authorities had made an announcement on the value at the time of the previous accident in 1984.

At that time, 24 tons of primary cooling heavy water had leaked and 420 curies of radioactivity was detected at the Wolsong Nuclear Power Station.

Four years ago, just one month before the first accident at Wolsong, seawater pollution by the nuclear power station was detected by the south Korean Environmental Agency.

According to the agency, a radiation level of 481.5 picocuries was detected on the average, recording a high contamination level in the sea around the Kori Nuclear Power Station, which is the first nuclear power station in south Korea.

It was higher than 340 picocuries, the international standard set by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

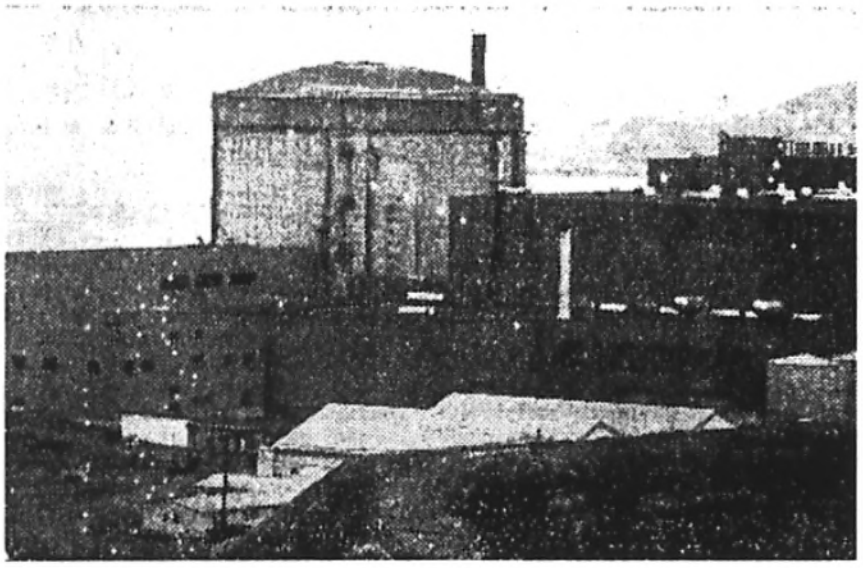
The south Korean nuclear power station received a stern warning from the start.

On Feb. 3. 1983, a representative of the "Multi National Monitor", an American magazine, held a press meeting and made public the fact that they had obtained some materials on the defects of south Korean nuclear power stations.

According to the magazine, the materials are (1) a report made by the Nuclear Problem Consultant at the request of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in April 1982, (2) a reply from south Korean Electric Co., Ltd., to the Export-Import Bank in the U.S. on some problems of the nuclear power stations pointed out by the Nuclear Problem Consultant in 1980.

The magazine said it became clear from these reports that (1) south Korean nuclear power stations are being operated in disregard of safety, and (2) the south Korean authorities have not yet formulated a systematic plan for the disposal of radioactive waste.

In south Korea, eight nuclear power stations are now in operation.



Wolsong Nuclear Power Station.

2 S. Koreans Defect To North

Two south American immigrants from south Korea recently defected to the DPRK in search of a new way of life, according to an official report from the Korean Central News Agency on Oct. 6.

The two defectors were identified as Li Dae Sik, 31, from Paraguay and Sin Dong Sok, 29, from Brazil.

According to the KCNA when the two men were interviewed by reporters at Pyongyang Airport they said they had been maltreated and insulted in foreign countries.

Li said that when he visited south Korea to see his parents in February last year, he was disillusioned with the society, after seeing his cousins arrested during a demonstration and the widespread suppression that was going on in Seoul.

After returning to Paraguay, he said he began to think about the future of Korea and began to read about north Korea.

The two defectors travelled from Paraguay through Brazil, Peru and some other countries trying to find a way to the north.

Li's parents and brothers are still living in Inchon while Sin's parents and younger brothers are still living in Seoul.

Tear Gas Manufacturer Ranked Top in Income

The president of a tear gas manufacturing company earned more money than any other individual in south Korea last year, the Office of the National Tax Administration said on Oct. 8, according to an AP report from Seoul.

Han Young Ja, president of the Sam Young Chemical Co., earned $7.3 million last year and paid $3.4 million in income tax, the ONTA said in a report to the National Assembly, the AP report said.

Tax officials attributed her high income to frequent demonstrations by students, striking factory workers and other anti-government groups, according to the report.

Han's company monopolizes the production of tear gas, a riot control gas widely used in south Korea, it added.

Han Young Ja is a relative of Lee Soon Ja, wife of Chun Doo Hwan.

Chun Doo Hwan's Gulag

The south Korean Defence Ministry recently revealed about 50 people were killed by forced labour at the Samchong reeducational training camp.

John McBeth, a correspondent of the Far Eastern Economic Review, a Hongkong-based English-language weekly magazine, contributed an article titled "Chun Doo Hwan's Gulag", on the weekly's Oct. 20 issue in connection with the incident.

Here is the full text of the report.

The standing of Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) chairman Park Seh Jik may have taken a tumble at his hour of triumph following disclosures that he administered for a short time one of a string of military "reeducation" and forced labour camps – established by then president Chun Doo Hwan in the early said to have died.

Park's name appeared on a list of 24 prominent military figures in Defence Ministry documents made public in September, two days before the Olympic Games closing ceremony. Among the others on the list are joint chiefs of staff chairman Gen. Choi Sae Chang, Vice-Defence Minister Shin Chi Koo, former army chief of staff and Chun loyalist Park Hee Do and South Korean Ambassador to Taiwan Han Chol Soo.

The documents acknowledge that 50 people died in the camps, saying 13 succumbed to "sudden external shock," with the rest victims of a variety of diseases ranging from pneumonia to cirrhosis. The documents say another 86 people were injured, including 79 who required hospital treatment.

Opposition Peace and Democracy Party (PDP) leader Kim Dae Jung has compared the brutality of the camps to the bloody 1980 Kwangju incident – one of a number of cases being investigated by a special national assembly panel looking into irregularities committed during Chun's seven years in power. "It is natural," Kim said, "that those in a position of responsibility [for the camps] should be punished."

Although the Defence Ministry had been under pressure for months to explain the camps, known as the Samchong programme, it is curious that it volunteered information on the personalities involved – particularly when the national assembly panel is led by opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) lawmaker Lee Ki Taek. "It may be," a PDP member said, "that there is a power game going on in the military."

Observers noted the disclosures came after the sacking of two generals for a street attack on a South Korean journalist – the circumstances of which were apparently leaked by a ministry source – and a number of unpublicised changes in several important defence posts over the past few months (REVIEW, 15 Sept.).

RDP sources said the party had been in possession of the latest Defence Ministry revelations for some time but did not want to disclose them until after the successful conclusion of the two-week-long Olympic Games – a period during which all parties agreed on a political truce. However, both the RDP and the PDP are unhappy over the paucity of material relating to what actually happened at the camps. Party spokesmen claim the ministry shrredded most of the records to hide the real causes of the deaths.

Park, an urban retired two-star general who enjoys a high profile and considerable prestige as architect of the Olympics, has been regarded as a possible successor to President Roh Tae Woo and contender in the 1992 presidential election. Park is expected to remain head of SLOOC until it wraps up its affairs next year. Before, his role in the Samchong programme became known, political sources were tipping Park for a cabinet post.

A Class 12 graduate of the Korean Military Academy, Park, 55, was commander of the army's 3rd Division at the time the string of camps were established in August 1980, moving the next year to take over the Seoul-based Capital Garrison Command. However, he was later forced to retire when he was accused of influence peddling.

It is not known exactly why or how Park fell out of favour but, in 1982, Chun moved to rehabilitate him by naming the former general to the post of deputy director of the Agency for National Security Planning (ANSP, formerly the KCIA), a position he held for nearly three years. After a short term as minister to government administration, Park became head of SLOOC in 1985 and, the following year, he served concurrently as minister of sports.

According to widespread rumours, a rift has long existed between Park and ruling Democratic Justice Party secretary-general Park Jun Byung who, like Park Seh Jik, is a military academy classmate of Chun. Park Jun Byung's 20th Division troops re-established order following the 1980 Kwangju uprising, and it was this same unit which Choi Sae Chang, 54, is reported to have commanded several months later when he was put in charge of another of the Samchong camps. Choi moved from a unit which the opposition claims had a role in the Kwangju bloodshed.

Other prominent figures linked to the re-education campaign are Chun's former security service chief and current aide Ahn Hyon Tae, Korean Coal Corp. president Ahn Pil Chun, Hankook Fire Insurance Co. chairman Lee Sang Kyu and National Federation of Livestock Industry Cooperative president Kim Chun Pae. All except Ahn were divisional commanders in 1980.

The Defence Ministry documents say the programme ran from early August 1980 to 24 January 1982 and involved more than 39,740 people – about 10,000 of whom were rounded up in the first two weeks of the scheme. Opposition sources say they are unable to provide a breakdown on how many of that number were so-called hoodlums, gamblers, prostitutes, beggars and other social misfits and how many were detained for purely political reasons.

The programme was divided into two parts. Some detainees were put through a so-called purification process while others were put to work in labour camps. Detainees of the second group say they were treated like animals.

Over the past few months, several Korean-language newspapers have run series on the Samchong programme. Writing in the *Donga Ilbo*, the nation's largest daily, a former provincial journalist said he was kept in a dark cell the size of a rice basket for two days without food because he complained about the violence of army instructors. The same reporter said he saw one inmate tied to the back of a jeep and dragged four times around an army compound until he was dead.

"Overthrow Mil. Fascists!": Campus Billboard

A poster calling for the establishment of an interim revolutionary government was spotted on the campus of Chungnam National University in Taejon on Oct. 7, the Korea Times reported on Oct. 9.

The poster was posted on the bulletin board of the university's students' hall, with a headline reading "Let's overthrow the military revolutionary fascists who oppress the grassroots and create an interim revolutionary government," according to the report.

The statement was issued in the name of the students' committee to struggle for an interim revolutionary government, according to the university, it said.

"DPRK Will Be Active in Work of Group of 77"

Head of DPRK Del. Makes Speech at Ministerial Meet Of Group of 77 in New York

I assure you that the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will in the future, too, take an active part in the work of the Group of 77 and thus contribute to the reorganization of the present international economic relations and expansion and development of South-South cooperation, declared head of the DPRK delegation Kang Sok Ju, first vice minister of foreign affairs, in his speech at the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 held in New York.

He stressed that the Group of 77 should take practical measures to consummate the already established negotiation strategy in conformity with the practical requirements and implement it in view of the present conditions in which North-South dialogue for the establishment of a new international economic order is deadlocked.

Kang Sok Ju said:

The Group of 77, we think, should demonstrate the unshakable will of the developing countries to establish a new international economic order by taking a joint action for pushing through negotiation strategies including the proposal to reorganise the present international trade relations and the financial and monetary system and solve the debt problem.

It is an important task facing the developing countries at present to expand and develop South-South cooperation.

We consider it very important for the Group of 77 to take active measures to expand and develop South-South cooperation on the principle of self-reliance and carry them into practice one by one.

An important way of successful South-South cooperation is to harmonise and coordinate properly the Caracas Programme of Action and the NAM Action Programme for Economic Cooperation.

Kang Sok Ju recalled that the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Cooperation held in Pyongyang in June last year adopted practical measures to project each domain of cooperation and carry it into practice.

He stated that the first negotiations for the establishment of a global system of trade preferences among developing countries held in April ended with success and it is one of the important achievements in South-South cooperation.

Art Exhibition of Korean Artists in Japan Held in Tokyo

"There Is No Significance in Participating (in Olympics)" (oil painting), By Chae Jun, a satirical cartoonist in current affairs.
This cartoon lays bare sharply the reactionary nature of single-handed Seoul Olympics.

The Central Art Exhibition of Korean Residents in Japan was held in Tokyo from Oct. 4 to 9 as an annual event under the auspices of the Union of Korean Writers and Artists in Japan.

This year 139 works including oil paintings, Korean paintings, sculptures and pottery items created by 71 Korean artists in Japan were exhibited.

Among the works, Korean-style paintings attracted visitors' special attention. Both "The Song of Resistance" (Li Kum Hun) and "Early Summer" (Kim Kang Yong) were worthy of special note, displaying the characteristics of Korean paintings.

Oil paintings including "Morning" depicting a beautiful landscape of the fatherland was painted with tender and light colors and "Dancer" (Son Yong Sun) drew many spectators.

Many works focused on the daily life of Korean nationals in Japan, their fatherland and national identity.

These represented the present directions of Korean artists. Also there were many works which dealt with the reunification problem, which reflected the strong desire of Koreans for the reunification of their country.

This year's exhibition was held with young Korean artists as its center who play an active part in Koreans' new creative activities.

Scientific Conf. of Academies of Sciences Of Socialist Countries Held in Pyongyang

The 23rd Session of the Commission of Problems "Scientific Matters of Calculating Technology" of the Academies of Sciences of Socialist Countries and an International Scientific Conference took place in Pyongyang from Oct. 1 to 6.

They were attended by a Bulgarian delegation, a Hungarian delegation, a GDR delegation, a Cuban delegate, a DPRK delegation, a Polish delegation, a Romanian delegate, a Soviet delegation and a Czechoslovak delegation.

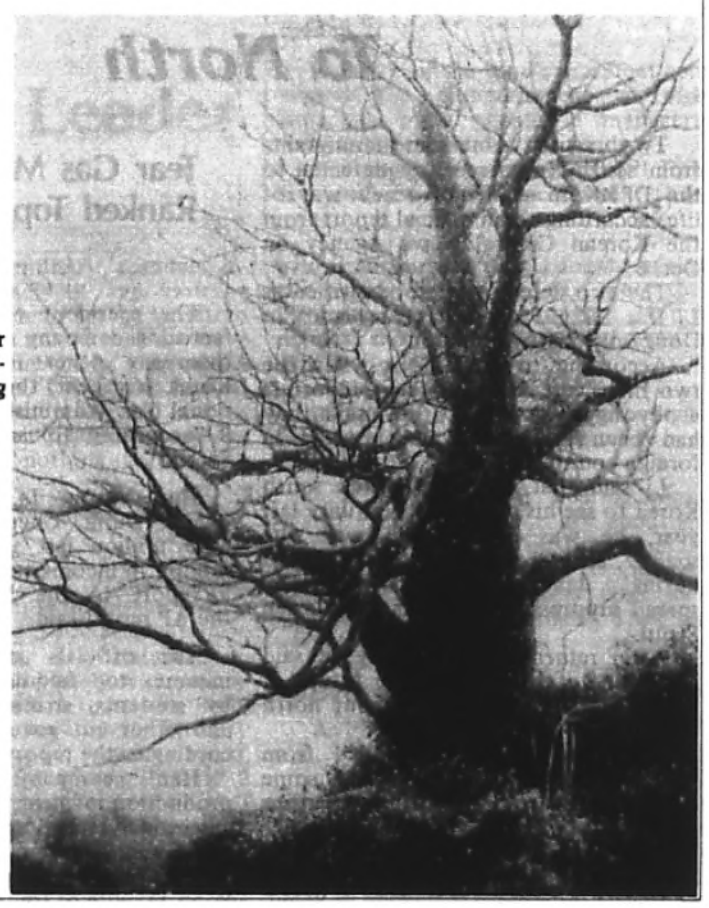
Also present was a delegation of Korean scientists in Japan.

The session summed up achievements and experiences gained by the academies of sciences of socialist countries in the science of calculating technology in the past period and had a debate on developing it onto a new, higher stage.

It also discussed the problem of setting up a subcommittee to deal with diagrams in automatic designing by computers and a subcommittee for automation of management.

Made public in the scientific conference were successes made by academies of sciences of socialist countries in researches into the methods of artificial mental faculties, a new latest scientific field, and in their application.

The session and conference marked an important occasion in developing the science of calculating technology in the socialist countries.



"Waiting for Spring" (oil painting), by Choi Sang Chol.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to For. Countries (July 20-Aug. 25)

July 20
* A delegation of the Air Force of the Korean People's Army headed by Colonel General Cho Myong Rok, air force commander, to China.

July 25
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Han Hong Sop, deputy director of a department of the DPRK Central Committee, to Tunisia.

Aug. 1
* A delegation of the Power Industry Commission headed by its Vice Chairman Pak Song Hui to the Soviet Union.

Aug. 6
* A Korean state archives delegation led by its Director Han Ryul Mo to France.

Aug. 22
* A delegation of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland led by Ryu Ho Jun, director of the secretariat of the committee, to China.
* A Korean government trade delegation led by Li Song Pak, vice minister of foreign trade, to Egypt.
* A Korean government trade delegation led by Kim Ha Jong, vice minister of foreign trade, to Syria.

Aug. 25
* A delegation of the State Planning Commission headed by its Vice Chairman Kim Hak U to visit the Soviet Union.
* A Korean movie delegation headed

(Continued on page 7)

Big Shoal of Fish Grown in Lake Chon of Mt. Paekdu

Lake Chon of Mt. Paekdu

An exploration team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recently collected new data available for the scientific clarification of the secret of Lake Chon of Mt. Paekdu.

Mt. Paekdu (2,720 metres above sea level) in the northwestern part of Samjiyon County, Ryanggang Province, is the highest mountain in Korea, on the top of which lies Lake Chon nearly 9.2 square kilometres in area and 384 metres in maximum depth. It is a natural lake which came into being when water gathered in the crater of a dead volcano.

The combined exploration team of Lake Chon of Mt. Paekdu under the hydrographic bureau has successfully carried out an all-round exploration to clarify the hydro-meteorological, geomorphological and biological characteristics of Lake Chon and the law of its changes.

One of the successes is the detection of a shoal of several hundred bull trouts swimming in the lake in July last.

Earlier, a few bull trouts had been discovered. But it was the first time that such big shoal of the fish was found. They were offsprings of one hundred bull trouts which were released in the lake in the summer of 1984 after going through stage-by-stage acclimatization to conditions at experimental fish ponds.

The shoal of bull trouts consists of one-year-old, two-year-old and three-year-old fishes.

The observation shows that this fish is not only living in Lake Chon but also propagating systematically.

Geologically, it is generally known that fish and other nektons cannot live in the lake created in a volcanic crater because of its pollution by noxious gas.

But, the data collected by the combined exploration team in the chemical analysis of the water in different spots and depths of the lake prove that its water is not polluted by harmful gas at all.

Remains of diatom are mixed with the bottom layer of the whole area of the lake and 300,000 vegetable planktons of various kinds are contained in each liter of the water in the depth of 50 metres.

And it has been ascertained that underwater plants of various species and lake bed insects which can feed fishes are living in the water of the lake.

The temperature of the water of the lake has been proved to be suitable for the habitation of cold-water fishes which live in water below 15 degrees centigrade.

The survey indicates that the temperature of the water of the lake in nearly all depths is 4 degrees, centigrade both in summer and winter and the average temperature on the surface is 11.1 degrees in August when it is highest. The cause of the rare coldness of the water of Lake Chon has been verified to be that Mt. Paekdu is formed of permanently frozen strata which melt only 90-100 centimetres deep even in summer and, therefore, rain water flows into the lake before penetrating deep into the earth.

After fully revealing the maximum depth of the water and the morphological features including the topography of the bottom of the lake, the exploration team made scientific discoveries of the main source of its water amounting to 1,955 million cubic metres and its permanent equilibrium.

They also observed and investigated into the peculiar atmospheric electric phenomenon.

The Paekdu Hot Spring, a spa of heavy carbonate of soda, whose total quantity of mineral content per liter is 2,351 mg, was discovered in January 1984. The hot spring with a maximum temperature of 73 degrees centigrade has been proved to be medically efficacious.

The exploration team is deepening its survey and researches.

Relics of Li & Koguryo Dynasties Unearthed

Five items of relics belonging to the Li Dynasty (1392-1910), including a helmet, a three-pronged fork, a sword with a ring-attached hilt and a larger sword, were unearthed recently between rocks on top of a mountain in Taejam-ri, Kangdong County, Pyongyang.

These items are considered to have been used by a military officer or a voluntary army commander at the time of the 1592-1598 patriotic war against Japanese invasion of Korea, or later in a fight against Japanese invaders.

The helmet is 15.5 centimetres high and 21 centimetres in diametre.

The three-pronged fork is 21.2 centimetres long and 14 centimetres wide.

The sword with a ring-attached hilt is 52.7 centimetres long and the blade 3.3 centimetres wide. The larger sword is 56.5 centimetres long and the blade 5.8 centimetres wide.

These unearthed relics are valuable material for the study of the arms in the Li Dynasty.

Earlier, two earthen jars, an earthen pot, a silver bracelet and a silver ornamental hairpin, relics of the period of the Koguryo Dynasty (the first century B.C.-668 A.D.), were unearthed in Ryongak-dong, Sunchon City of South Pyongan Province, some time ago.

The silver bracelet and silver ornamental hairpin of the period of the Koguryo Dynasty are the first to be discovered in Korea.

The silver bracelet is a ring-shape cast, six centimetres in diametre and 0.2 centimetres respectively in width and thickness.

The silver ornamental hairpin was made of a curved silver string, 0.2 centimetres in diametre and 21.8 centimetres in length.

The jars and pot, the archetypal clayware vessels of the period of the Koguryo Dynasty, are valuable relics which show the level of the development of the production technique of earthenware vessels of the Koguryo Dynasty in the fifth century.

The afore-said jars and pots were also discovered in Grave No. 10 of the Koguryo Dynasty in the botanical garden area in Mt. Taesong.

The earth grave of stone-compartments in Ryongak-dong consists of a corridor and the front and the back compartments with a corridor in between.

12 New Species of Birds Found in DPRK

Many species of birds are flying in the DPRK which is covered with thick forests thanks to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for the conservation of nature.

According to a recent survey of scientists, 12 more species of birds have been found in the DPRK in the 1980s.

Among them are pale-footed shearwaters that nestle in Australia, Japanese night herons in warm areas including Japan, long-gilled ringed plovers in the tundra of the North Pole, starlings in Europe and Southwest of Asia and other birds.

The flying in of more birds clearly proves the validity and vitality of the WPK's unique policy for the conservation of nature.

Now, the whole country has been covered with timber forests, forests of economic value, reserved forests and ornamental forests and many reservoirs have come into being, giving good places for birds to fly in.

Over 370 species of birds on the nation's list in the 1960s swelled to over 390 this year.

Photo shows a black-tailed gull and a plumed egret whose breeding was ascertained in Korea.

(Continued from page 6)

by Cho Chan Gu, rector of Pyongyang University of Drama and Cinematics, to visit the Soviet Union and Poland.

* A delegation of the organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party headed by Kim Sok Jun, vice chairman of the KSDP Central Committee and director and editor-in-chief of the KSDP Publishing House, to the GDR.

* A Korean trade union delegation headed by Sim Song Gyu, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Union of Korea, to Libya.

Foreign Dels. To Pyongyang (Aug. 23 – Sep. 26)

Aug. 23

* A delegation of the Philippine National Preparatory Committee of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students headed by Pedrito Quijano, chairman of the preparatory committee and general secretary of the union of students.

Aug. 26

* A Soviet civil aviation delegation headed by Vassili Tkatchenko, deputy general director of the commercial department of the International Air Services of the Soviet Union.

Aug. 29

* Victor Selva Gutierrez, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua to the DPRK.

Sep. 16

* Dominic Mintoff, former prime minister of the Republic of Malta, and his party.

* An international voluntary youth service brigade.

Sep. 19

* Rudi Arndt, president of the Socialist Group of European Parliament and his party.

Sep. 21

* A delegation of the Secretariat of the International Institute of the Juche Idea headed by Ogami Kenichi, secretary general of the IIJI.

Sep. 26

* The third Polish youth brigade headed by Witold Fioreck, secretary of the Central Committee of the Rural Youth Union of Poland. **(KCNA)**

DPRK's Consistent Efforts for Nuclear-Free Korean Peninsula and Disarmament

(Continued from the previous issue)

150,000 Soldiers Relocated for Economic Construction

On September 5, 1986, the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army (KPA) announced that 150,000 soldiers of the KPA and the Korean People's Security Forces would be relocated for the peaceful construction of the country.

A communique published in this connection added, "... if the United States and the South Korean authorities, at a time when our huge armed forces are mobilized for peaceful construction, adopt a peaceful measure as we did or take any step to ease the tension in Korea, we are ready to take a more positive measure for peace in Korea."

Neutral Nations Inspection Force Proposed

As a new step in the process of relaxing political confrontation and easing military tensions, the DPRK President proposed to South Korea to have high-level political and military talks at the end of 1986.

President Kim Il Sung cited the following issues as proper topics for the proposed high-level talks:

- To remove political confrontation. Such matters as promoting the national bonds by refraining from slandering each other and by realizing multilateral cooperation and interchange between the north and the south.
- To lower military tensions. Such matters as reducing the armed forces, ending the arms race, turning the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) along with the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) into a peace zone and refraining from large-scale military exercises.

What is new in the proposed topics was a measure to increase the function of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC).

He proposed to organize a neutral nations inspection force consisting of military personnel of the NNSC member countries – Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland and Sweden – as a body to watch the military actions of both sides in the DMZ.

In connection with this proposal, the DPRK President reportedly told a visiting Japanese Dietman Utsunomiya Tokuma, an independent member of the House of Councillors, that a neutral nations inspection force would serve as a guarantee that Pyongyang would never "invade" South Korea when the north and the south agree to issue a nonaggression declaration.

Initiative of South Pacific Nations For Nuclear-Free Zone Endorsed

The DPRK expressed its full support for the peace initiatives put forth by the countries in the South Pacific region concerning the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in that part of the world in a February 27, 1987 foreign ministry statement.

A spokesman for the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the statement highly appreciated the Soviet Union and China which signed the protocols guaranteeing the status of the South Pacific nuclear-free zone, saying, "This is the expression of the steadfast position of the governments of the Soviet Union and China to halt the nuclear arms race, realize disarmament, prevent nuclear war and safeguard the peace and security of the world.

Pyongyang Reiterates Its Stand On Nuclear-Free Korea

On July 13, 1987, the DPRK reiterated its stand on a nuclear-free zone on the peninsula and urged:

- The U.S. government to take practical steps to stop the introduction of new nuclear weapons and their delivery systems into South Korea, completely withdraw all the already introduced nuclear weapons and cancel all operational plans relating to the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula;
- The Japanese government to work to prevent its territory from being used as a nuclear sortie base, relay base, and supply base of other countries against the Korean Peninsula;
- All countries possessing nuclear weapons to stop all military actions which may cause a nuclear war in or around the Korean Peninsula and refrain from threatening the Korean Peninsula with nuclear weapons;
- The South Korean authorities to withdraw from the area nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, military bases, including nuclear bases of other countries, refrain from the introduction and storage of nuclear weapons and their development and possession, and not to allow the passage of nuclear weapons of other countries through their territory in future.

Multinational Disarmament Talks Proposed

The DPRK government made a significant proposal on July 23, 1987 concerning a drastic reduction in the armed forces of North and South Korea. The 5-point proposal was as follows:

1) The north and the south should cut down their armed forces in three stages between 1988 and 1991, and maintain the armed forces less than 100,000 strong from 1992 onwards, respectively;
2) When the military forces of North and South Korea are reduced to 100,000, the U.S. should withdraw all its forces, including its nuclear weapons, and dismantle its military bases in South Korea;
3) The north, the south and the U.S. should keep each other informed of the progress of their troop reduction measures. The NNSC should do inspection work to confirm the north-south troop reduction and the U.S. troop withdrawal;
4) The DMZ should be converted into a peace zone. A nuetral nations inspection force is to be stationed in order to keep peace during the period of and after the troop reduction; and
5) A multinational disarmament negotiation should be held in Geneva in March 1988 with the participation of the north and the south of Korea and the U.S. as the parties concerned and the members of the NNSC as observers for the discussion of the matters mentioned above.

In order to demonstrate Pyongyang's sincerity and goodwill with actual deeds, the DPRK government announced a unilateral reduction of 100,000 KPA soldiers. The relocation of 100,000 KPA soldiers for economic construction was completed by December 1987.

In the July 23 proposal, Pyongyang suggested force reductions be completed within five years.

However, Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam said "the deadline is negotiable," and did not rule out 10 years, with American air and naval forces remaining longer than ground forces. (The New York Times, November 22, 1987)

An American expert called the proposal "a far better approach than any rapid pullout."

James Chace, a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, wrote: "North Korea has proposed a conference with both South Korea and the United States to discuss a reduction of Korean forces and a parallel American withdrawal into the 1990s. Such negotiations would be a far better approach than any rapid pullout, which could unsettle a country that may be making a transition to democratic rule as well as challenge Tokyo's perception of the U.S. commitment to defend Japan." ("A New Grand Strategy," Foreign Policy, Number 70, Spring 1988)

North-South Joint Conference Proposed

In his New Year address for 1988, President Kim Il Sung proposed to hold a north-south joint conference to be attended not only by government officials from both sides but also by the representatives of all the political parties and public organizations of North and South Korea in order to discuss measures for detente and peace and to promote national reconciliation and reunification.

The idea of a north-south conference reflected the view that the reunification question that is directly related to the lot of the entire nation cannot be solved properly if it is discussed by any particular parties or authorities alone.

The President urged the following agend items be discussed at the proposed meeting:

- Discontinuation of the Team Spirit joint military exercises and other large-scale war games from 1988 onwards;
- Arrangement of multinational disarmament talks;
- Joint sponsorship of the 24th Olympic Games by the north and the south; and
- Cessation of abuses and slanders.

He urged the nation to make 1988 "a historic year of a new change for national reconciliation and unity" in his New Year address.

DPRK Offers North-South Joint Parliamentary Meeting on Nonaggression Declaration

In July 1988, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK proposed to the South Korean National Assembly to hold a a north-south joint parliamentary meeting in Pyongyang within August.

The proposal was contained in a letter to the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea adopted by the SPA Standing Committee on July 20.

The letter said that the politicians in the north and the south should get together and discuss and seek ways and means of detente and peace.

"Exchange of visits is desirable and trade is needed to us. But more urgent is the relaxation of tension and removal of confrontation and the prevention of a war," the letter said.

As a concrete measure to ease tensions and guarantee peace in Korea, the DPRK proposed to publish a joint declaration on nonaggression between the north and the south.

"If a north-south joint parliamentary meeting is held and all the problems related to detente and peace including the question of nonaggression are successfully solved, it will open a dramatic phase in improving north-south relations and promoting peace of the country and its peaceful reunification," the letter stressed.

DPRK Urges U.S. Solons To Hold Talks To End Hostile Relations

At the same time Pyongyang also proposed to hold DPRK-U.S. parliamentarians' talks to discuss what lawmakers of the two countries can do to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, improve bilateral relations and reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

The proposal was made in a letter to the Congress of the United States of America adopted at a July 20 meeting of the SPA Standing Committee.

"There is no reason whatsoever for the United States which effects disarmament and improves relations with other countries not to effect disarmament with us and keep on its hostile relations only with our country which gives no threat to the United States," said the letter.

It is the second time that the DPRK has sent a letter to U.S. Congress.

On March 25, 1974, the Third Session of the Fifth SPA adopted a letter to the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, urging the United States to sign a peace agreement.

The United States ignored the letter.

(Concluded)

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Seoul wanted to stipulate the resumption of the stalled Red-Cross and economic talks as one of the items.

"Both sides have understood that the issue of resuming Red Cross talks and economic talks is included in the item on having many-sided cooperation and exchanges between the north and the south," said Deputy Chon and continued, "...there is no need to stipulate separately the resumption of the previous talks and it is enough to stipulate having many-sided cooperation and exchanges between the north and the south."

As for the north-south summit talks proposed by Seoul as one of the agenda items, Mr. Chon said, "We do not think that the issue deserves further discussion, because we have already clarified our principled position".

Although the DPRK President admitted the necessity to hold north-south summit talks, he has stressed the need to ripen conditions for such talks so that desired results may be produced.

President Kim Il Sung in his report delivered at the Sep. 8 meeting celebrating the 40th birthday of the DPRK urged that summit talks discuss the matter of adopting a nonaggression declaration as well as the question of founding a confederal government of a unified state leaving the two systems in the north and the south as they are or of establishing a committee for peaceful reunification and the like for the setting up of such a government.

The Oct. 13 meeting came 48 days after the fourth round of talks failed to reach a final agreement on the format and agenda.

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region announced in Krasnoyarsk.

Meanwhile, a press conference was held at the People's Palace of Culture on Oct. 11.

Soviet Ambassador to Korea Gennadi Bartoshevich said in the press conference that the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from south Korea.

"The Soviet Union highly estimates the initiatives of the DPRK government to lessen the tension on the Korean Peninsula and realize the reunification of the country on a peaceful and democratic basis without the interference of foreign forces," he said.

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